ID STRENGTH.
dson's Concentrated
Vine Bitters,
les, and the ingredients to make
ssed packages; for sale by all the
I. Goods Dealers in Boston and
s in all the principal towns thro'-
uthern and Western States.
STON, corner of Sackville street,
the British Provinces.
G. SKINNER, and PERRY
ized travelling agents.
ver Street, Boston.
nts per paper.
from a large number of Editoria

m the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.
rs.—In our columns may be found
table Bitters, prepared by Dr. S.
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e News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.
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the PLEASURE of it. We have
lves, being quite bitter enough al-
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prevalent diseases enumerated in
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hould be inclined to call at Grant's
lth and Strength' of Doctor Rich-

nty Democrat, Taunton, Mass.
Of the numerous medicines which
from time to time, we know but
nown only to those who have made
S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are
Bitters we used in our family last
nd headache, and much relief was
ho may be subject to nervous head-
beneficial—they proved so in the

From the Barnstable Patriot.
it!"—To regain or preserve these,
othing that we know of will do it
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ich they are compounded.
ail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE,
ON.
d E. MASON, wholesale agents

RY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Field;
arrison, G. & F. Blake; North
mark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brown-
C. Baswell; Lovell, J. Walk-
gton, C. Parker.—ep6mo52

LUMBER.
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OODNOW, at Norway-Vill-
, at Steep Falls.
tf 49

Foreclosure.
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e Statute in such case made
WILLIAM MOORE.
2. *3

F. MARBLE,
SHERIFF,
OUNTIES OF
D & OXFORD,
ND, Me.

Spring Goods!!
KITTREDGE,
riends and the public gener-
received from Boston a good
GOODS,
ICES for CASH, or approv
to keep, on hand all kinds of
BER,
gle and Clapbords.
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. RAWSON,
Sheriff,
FORD COUNTY.
, or otherwise, promptly at-
41

& Guardians'
EDS
, AT THE
CRAT OFFICE.

LUDDEN,
Y AT LAW,
LLAGE, Me.

EMOCRAT,
RY TUESDAY BY
. Cutter,
PROPRIETOR.
d Fifty cents in advance
ed on reasonable terms;
accountable for any error
for the advertisement.—
l be made for cash in ad-
given for a longer period
ETTERS on business must
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b Printing
ess and despatch.

Oxford Democrat.

No. 9, Vol. 2, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 5, 1842. Old Series. No. 20, Vol. 9.

POETRY.

[From the Leeds (England) North Star.]

STARVATION ANTHEM FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.

Bring forth the babe in pomp and lace,
While thousands starve and curse the light;
But what of that? on royal face
Shame knows no blush, however slight.
Bring forth the babe—a nation's moans
Will ring sweet music in its ear;
For well we know a people's groans
To royal ears were always dear.

Bring forth the babe—down, courtiers, down!
And bow your lackey knees in dust
Before a child's beslobber'd gown;
Our children cannot find a crust.
When Christ was born, no servile throng
Around the Saviour's manger met;
No flatterers raised their fulsome song—
But what was Christ to Albert's pet?

God, who hast heard the widow's moan,—
God, who hast heard the orphan's cry,—
Thou, *too*, dost sit upon a throne,
But none round *thee* of *famine* die.
Things like this babe of royal birth,
Who boast their "princely right divine,"
Are but thy parodies on earth:
Theirs is oppression—mercy thine.

Bring forth the babe! from foreign lands
Fresh kingly vampires flock to greet
This new one in the nurse's hands,—
(For royal mothers give no teat;)
Bring forth the toy of princely whim,
And let your prayers mount night and day,
For ought we not to *pray for him*
Who'll *prey on us* enough some day?

Oh! who would grudge to squander gold
On such a glorious babe as this?
What though *our* babes are starved and cold,
They have no claims to earthly bliss;
Ours are no *mongrel—German breed*,
But English born and English bred;
Then let them live and die in need,
While the plump Coburg thing is fed.

Christen the babe, Archbishop proud—
Strange servant thou of lowly Christ—
Thousands are to *your* purse allowed,
For *Him* the smallest loaf sufficed.
Though holy water's scanty now,
My Lord, you may dismiss your fears;
Take, to baptize the infant's brow,
A starving people's bitter tears.

From The Brunswicker.

THE INVITATION.

"Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth." ISAIAH 45: 22.

"Look, look!" says he who made the earth,
Who spake and it was done;
Who made the sea and all therein—
That great and Holy One.

All ye who've sinned and disobeyed.
Come listen to the call;
Come foreign lands and distant climes,
The language is to "all."

"Look unto me, and be ye saved,"
And cleans'd from all your guilt;
For Christ the Lord is crucified,
For you his blood was spilt.

Teach us, O Lord, to heed this call,
And pray thee to forgive,
Rememb'ring all thou dost require
Is but to *look and live*.

YES I DO FORGIVE.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Forgive thee!—yes, I do forgive thee,
And bless thee as we part,
And pray that years may never leave thee,
My agony of heart.
I call no shadowy malison
Upon thy fair young brow,
But would thy life might ever run
As sunwardly as now.

I know that I have knelt too lowly
For smiles so oft withdrawn,
That trusting love received too slowly
The lesson of thy scorn.
That thou hast had thy triumph hour
Unquestioned and complete—
When prompted by a spell of power
I knelt me at thy feet.

'Tis over now—thy charm is broken—
The feverish dream hath fled:
And passed away like thoughts unspoken
The vows that I have said.
I give thee back thy plighted word—
Its tones of love shall be
Like music by the slumberer heard—
A dreamer's melody.

Go now—the light of hope upon thee—
Thy lover's claims are o'er;
A thousand smiles thy charms have won thee,
They'll win a thousand more.
For beauty hath a charming spell
Upon the human will—
Though false the heart it veils so well,
It hath its homage still.

Go blue-eyed girl, the proud shall meet thee,
And gladden in thy smile,
And flattery's pleasant lip shall greet thee
With the bland words of guile:
Go, try the recklessness of earth
With that young heart of thine,
And lavish its unpractised mirth
On pleasure's every shrine.

Thy pleasant path may yet be shaded!—
A shadow cross the sun—
The rosy wreaths, which love has braided,
Fall from thee one by one;
The flatterer's tones may pass away—
The lyre of love be broken—
And manhood's evil scorn repay
The fond words thou hast spoken.

Go, heartles girl—thou'lt smile to morrow
As if I had never been,
And spurn thy lover's words of sorrow,
For those of happier men.
A darker destiny the page
Of coming years may tell,
God help thee in thy pilgrimage—
Loved being, fare thee well!

MISCELLANY.

THE PUZZLED HOUSEWIFE.

BY MISS SEDGWICK.

We have now my young friends to consider the domestic education of such of you as are the daughters of our rich merchants, successful professional men, or men of inherited fortune. If you are so fortunate as to live in the country, you will probably learn domestic economy from the necessity of your condition.

Depend upon it, that if you are totally ignorant of domestic affairs, you are nearly as unfit to be an American wife and mother, as if you were lame in both feet and hands.

But what shall we say to those unfortunate young persons who, bred up in luxurious establishments in town, are cut off from all accidental and irresistible opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of domestic affairs? They are as ignorant of domestic processes as is the lilly that never spins, nor weaves, of the modes by which it is more gorgeously arrayed, as Solomon in all his glory.

Such ladies may be so fortunate as to secure competent, well instructed, and faithful domestics, but such are rare birds in our land; and those to whose share they do not fall must make up their account to having sometimes confusion and disorder in their establishments, to neglected children and displeased husbands; to finding they have been imposed upon, or what is far more painful, that they have been unjust to their domestics. How is this to be avoided? Only by an all conquering sense of duty on the part of the parent, or by the combined sense and virtue of a *self-training* daughter.

To show the disastrous and mortifying consequences of omitting this *must have* of an American girl's education, we publish extracts from the letter of an accomplished friend who, after keeping house for twelve years at New York, removed soon after a commercial crisis to one of the Western States.

After describing the richness and exquisite beauty of the country, and the change in her husband from extreme dejection to cheerfulness, in consequence of the happy change in his pecuniary prospects, she says:—"But what does all this avail me? I am a miserable, mortified woman. Don't be alarmed by my language. I have not yet broken any of the laws of the land, nor lost my husband's affections though I am sure I deserve to lose them; but read on and pity me.—You know, I determined to be virtuously economical, so I brought but two servants with me. This was rather a reduction from my usual establishment of six: but our fortune was reduced, and I wished to conform to my husband's circumstances. Ann [illegible] She was country bred and highly recommended; and the other, Rose O'Brien, was to be my children's nurse.

"We sent on Ann some weeks before us to unpack the furniture, and when we arrived in nice order it was; and Anne had found time to do up a courtship, and the very day we arrived she set off to be married to a young farmer at the head of the river, telling me very coolly, that she should think I might have expected as much—that all girls that came to the West calculated to be married!

"I submitted—I could do nothing else. Rose had been brought up to nursery work, and was almost as ignorant as myself of all other household work, and besides, her hands were full, with my baby, who was cutting her eye-teeth.

"The first morning after my arrival I determined to be energetic, and do my best to make my family comfortable till I could supply Ann's place; so I hurried on my dressing gown and went down to the kitchen to make the coffee.—But how was it to be made? I ran up to ask Rose. She had 'always sent it up in a grecque;'—so had I, but we had none. I thought if I let it soak long enough in boiling water it would be as good as if poured thro' a grecque. Accordingly, I soaked it till I had every thing else ready. Ann had some nice little trout prepared to fry. I put them in a utensil that I knew was called a frying pan, and there they dried away to a coal. In attempting to cut the bread I cut my thumb and it has been ever since nearly useless to me!

"'What stuff is that?' asked my husband, when I poured out the coffee. I burst into tears, and confessed my ignorance. 'You should have boiled it, my dear,' he said. The next morning I did boil it, but it was so thick it could not be drank. *How* to clarify it none of us knew; we drank tea for the present. I have my beds to make, my rooms to sweep; but I am well and strong, and should not mind it, (for I really feel the better for the exercise) if I only knew how. Ann left us a large baking of bread. I looked forward with dismay to the time when that should be eaten up. We were reduced to the last loaf, and I begged my husband to ride over to the nearest neighbor's (two miles) and get some leaven, for I knew that bread required leaven, though not how to make it, and unfortunately, my receipt-book was in the package not yet arrived.

"The good dame sent me some hard, bitter cakes, which she called 'turnpike emptyings.'—How to apply them I did not know, but I grated them into my flour, and I rose in my own esteem; but, alas! my bread did not rise! You laugh, my dear friend; I laugh, too, sometimes; but I assure you that I cry much oftener. All day, and all night, I waited for the dough to rise. In the morning it was the same lump as when I mixed it. My husband suggested it might rise in the oven. This seemed to me a bright tho't, and into the oven it went; but alas! it came out even more solid than when it first went in. My children were actually crying for bread, and I had nothing better than a stone to give them. I went to my room. My beautiful Petrarca was lying on the table. I looked at it for a moment with a sort of loathing. I would gladly have given all my knowledge of Italian, of which I have felt proud to know how to make bread! But, said my conscience, you might read Italian and make bread too. The time spent in getting half a dozen lessons would have sufficed to acquaint you with this essential art.

"Do you remember how we used to laugh at Uncle John, when he came down from the country, and would tell us that we did not know anything? Vain glorying, as we were, in being the first scholars in Madame G.'s school; 'Learn to make bread girls,' he would say 'the staff of life—learn to make bread.'

"'But I know how to make cake, uncle,' you replied. 'Fiddle de dee!' said uncle John, 'that is an easy matter—but learn to make bread.—Did you ever hear, girls, the story of the Queen of France who, when she was told that her subjects wanted bread, asked why they did not give them cake?' 'I do not understand you, uncle,' said I. Perhaps not, but you may one of these days.' Poor Uncle John, it seemed to me his ghost was at my elbow while I was watching that bread. I could make cake—so could Rose. I once made some on a wager, under the eye of my mother's pastry cook, but of what use was cake when we wanted bread!

"To return to my story. While I was lamenting my good-for-nothingness, my husband came in, and asked if he should unpack my piano?—'No—no,' I cried, 'I never will touch my piano again till I know how to make bread. Get me a horse, if you love me, and let me ride over to that woman, and ask what she meant by sending me those detestable *turnpike* emptyings.' By the time I got to Mrs. Gates, my feelings were somewhat subdued; so that I asked, very meekly, for directions how to use the *turnpikes*.

"'Gracious me!' exclaimed the good woman, I thought you knew as much as that.' I blushingly confessed I did not, and she gave me the directions, I went home, kneaded up my bread, and that evening's meal on the nice white loaf of my own making, was, it seems to me, one of the happiest of my life.

"My greatest difficulty was overcome, but every day and hour I experience the evil of my ignorance. I have obtained a raw Irishwoman.—She is strong and willing, but more ignorant than one of our savages. If I only knew how to direct, she could execute. Yesterday, my husband had some pork sent to him. I, without much reflection, expected it to come as from the market, all cut and prepared; but, to my utter horror, the animals were whole, I am sure the family, consisting of my husband, myself, Pat, council, over [illegible], Biddy, and Rose, in [illegible]garth.

"Ah, my friend, you who live at home at ease, little know the trial of *ladies* in the West. My husband had last week to go to Chicago, to meet some gentlemen from Philadelphia, on business. 'These shirts,' said he, showing me the linen done up, (undone, rather,) by Biddy, 'are too bad to go among civilized people. Could you contrive, my dear wife, to have one or two decently ironed, for me.'

"I faintly answered, 'Yes.' Biddy is quite competent to washing, so I gave her my orders and then asked Rose, as a particular favor, to iron the shirts. She replied, pettishly, 'that she could not do every thing;' and I, not accustomed you know, to submit to any impertinence from my people, retorted sharply. The consequence was, that she fell to crying. 'If she could not plase me, she could lave me—it was Ann as had invited her to come and live all the same as a sister with her, and sure that would be more plasing than living at service, and not giving satisfaction—there was no need of living a servant any way in a new country, where there was room for all, and plenty.'

"I was terrified at the idea of her leaving me with the care of my children in addition to every thing else, so I choked down my griefs, and apologized, and soothed. Ah, my friend, it is one of the necessary and most mortifying effects of our domestic ignorance and imbecility, that they make us completely subservient to those we employ.

"I am wearying you, but I must write of what my hands and heart are full. I ironed the shirts myself, and—shall I confess it?—I sprinkled them with my tears. What a labor it was!—How often I thought of the weekly replenishing of my presses with clean clothes—I, never bestowing the thought on the labor they cost. My ironing turned out better than I hoped. I took infinite pains, you may be sure, and when I felt the glow of success, and my husband thanked me heartily, I fell to a little moralizing, and came to the conclusion, that the humblest services may receive a certain dignity from the motives and feelings that attend them.

"The great domestic problem at present to be solved is, how I shall provide my family with soap. I have abundant materials left by the squatters on our place, but though I have attended three courses of chemical lectures, I know no better than Biddy does how they should be combined; and she could as easily transmute lead to gold, as ashes and fat to soap.

"My prospects, however, are brightening.—Mrs. Gates has promised to *lend* me her daughter Louisa, for a month. She is to instruct Biddy and *me*. Louisa is what I now call an *accomplished girl*. Depend upon it the meaning of terms changes with our experience. At this moment, I would give all my accomplishments—all my knowledge of Italian, Grammar, and Music, for Louisa Gates' ability in household matters.—You will say, perhaps, that I exaggerate their importance, owing to my present unfortunate position. Believe me, my friend, it can scarcely be exaggerated. A wife must be responsible for the domestic comfort of her husband and children. It is important to our concerns, that my husband should give all his time to his own department of business, but he is every day interrupted by some domestic necessity that I do not know how to supply, or some petty embarrassment that I cannot relieve. I feel that I am not a *helpmeet* to him. He has no home comforts.—He is most kind and forbearing, and I am doing what can be done, at my age, to rectify the errors in my education.

I shall not regret my miserable experience if it induces you and some other of my friends in town, to think seriously on this subject. The result of such reflection, I am sure, will be that is essential to the well being of your girls, that that they be thoroughly instructed in domestic economy."

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.

THE ROOM WITH THE LIGHT IN IT.—The following occurrence took place in early times, in Tennessee, in which General Jackson, (then a young man,) was one of the principal actors.—The General was riding the circuit at the time referred to, as a lawyer, and the Court was sitting in the little town of R——, now not much larger. It was a pleasant summer evening, and a group of the gentlemen of the bar were standing in front of the only tavern in the place, engaged in discussing the news of the day, when a stranger rode up to the door of the tavern and dismounted. There was much of the dandy in his appearance. He stalked into the house, looking neither to the right nor left, and paid no attention whatever to the friendly greetings of the gentlemen before mentioned. The house was kept by an aged widow lady, who was respected and esteemed by all who knew her. The important gentleman sought her presence, and demanded rather than request, "*A room to himself, and a light in it.*" Mrs. R. politely informed him that as Court was then sitting, and her house was somewhat crowded, it would be impossible to accommodate him in the way proposed, but that he could have a room, if he would share it with another gentleman. This he refused; and finally became so insolent and anoying in his remarks upon the want of accommodation, that the lady sent for General Jackson, as one in whom she could confide, and requested his advice. To him she stated the case, and he desired her to leave the matter to him. He immediately took a servant, and made him enter the little corn-crib, rake the corn all on one side, and sweep the floor.—The light so much wanted was placed upon the floor. The entrance was a hole about two feet square, with a door or a shutter which was fasted to the great man, and told him his room was ready with a light in it! The grinning darky took another light and preceded him, while the General, with due deference, brought up the rear. Jack led him to the hole, at which he stopped with very manifest tokens of rage. "There's your room!" said the General. "Don't keep us waiting!" "Do you mean to insult me?" stammered the stranger, as he encountered the flashing eyes of the General riveted upon him. "Get in sir! (was all the reply) or by the Eternal, you shall go in neck and heels. Jack! (to the negro) help him in; he wants a room to himself!"—Jack's aid was not needed. The dandy crawled in, the key was turned, and as insisted upon—*he had "the room to himself, with a light in it!"*

A SAILOR'S LETTER.—A good one is told by an English paper of an old lady who had received a letter from her son, a sailor on board a merchantman, which run thus—"Have been driven into the Bay of Fundi by a pampoosa right in our teeth. It blowed great guns, and we carried away the bowsprit; a heavy sea washed away the binnacle and companion; the captain lost his quadrant, and couldn't keep an observation for fifteen days; at last we carried safe at Halifax."

The old woman, who could not herself read, got a neighbor to repeat it to her three or four times, until she thought she had got it by heart; she then sallied out to tell the story. "Oh my poor son!" "Why what's the matter mother—I hope no mischief?" "Oh thank God, he's safe—but he has been driven into the Bay of Firmament by a bamboozle right in the teeth—it blowed great guns and they carried away the pulpit—a heavy sea washed overboard the pinnacle of the tabernacle—the captain lost his conjuration, and couldn't get any salvation for fifteen days—at last they arrived safe at Hallalujah."—"La bless us! what a wonder they wasn't all beat to atoms.—Well, I wouldn't be a sailor."

"My lad are you a mail boy?" cried a lady to an urchin passing by. "Whoy, yes marm, ye don't spose I'se a female boy, duz ye?"

CORPORATIONS AND THEIR POWERS.

The following is extracted from the late Message of Gov. Hubbard to the Legislature of New Hampshire, and treats of questions which have been mooted in New Hampshire, but upon which the great majority of the people of that State agree with Gov. Hubbard, as he expresses himself below.

A disposition to multiply private corporations is one of the greatest evils in the legislation of most of the States. The history of the past should admonish us of our duty. For the mere purpose of private speculation and for avoiding all personal responsibility many of these acts of special Legislation have been sought for and too readily obtained. Could those patriotic statesmen who have gone before us, have foreseen the disastrous and demoralizing effects of creating these irresponsible bodies, they would have never lent their aid in the accomplishment of so inglorious a work, and as the friends of social order, of sound morals and of equal justice, we should be guided by the light of experience, avoid, as far as practicable, the system which has proved so debasing to the character of our community, so ruinous to the hopes and so destructive to the interests of our confiding population. I would not indiscriminately oppose every private charter. Corporations of this discription have been, and may be established to promote the well being of society. But they have been too frequently granted with a view to the exclusive interests of the people. The business operations of our community may be prosecuted with much more security to the people, and with equal convenience and safety to those concerned, without, as with the shield of such a Monopoly. The exclusive privileges usually conferred by acts of incorporation [illegible] the honest hearted yeomanry of the country, and they should therefore be withheld except in cases of public necessity. If the unhallowed influence of this system shall continue unrestrained and unabated, the rights of individual liberty will exist only in name.

The object of the Legislature should be to give protection to the interests of the people, and maintain with unyielding pertinacity their just privileges.

This is the practical reform now demanded, and this reform is what we should be solicitous to see accomplished. It would not be a difficult work if we are ready to apply to private corporations those principles which necessarily govern the transactions of individuals. The stockholders of all private business corporations should be made liable for the debts and liabilities of their respective corporations. There is no good reason against this principle. In the transactions which occur between man and man there exists a direct responsibility—and when capital is concentrated, which looks to enlarged and extensive operations, beyond the means of single individuals, this liability is continued.

It is the life spring of the concern—it inspires confidence and commands support and it is difficult to conceive of any sufficient reason why this principle, applicable to partnerships created by law—why individuals acting unitedly for their own interest should be made liable for their doings as natural persons, from which they should be exempted under a charter of incorporation.

This want of responsibility has been a fruitful source of the embarrassment and distress which has pervaded and is now pervading our land.—The banking corporations of this State, are unquestionably private in their character, and in their purposes. Their capital is private and their gains are all private. Created as they have been for private benefit, their stockholders like private contract. They [illegible] liable for the debts they of their concerns. When successful, they alone show their gains, and when overturned by reverses there can be no justice in visiting their misfortunes upon their confiding creditors. This doctrine of the personal liability of stockholders in private corporations is founded upon the principles of immutable right. It is no new doctrine. It is the doctrine of the common law of England. It is the general principle which private corporations are now established in that country.

The joint stock banks in Great Britain are based on this great principle. The companies are banks of issue, they emit much of the paper circulation of the country, and the redeeming feature in all the legal partnerships *is*, that the partners are all liable individually, to the full amount of their property for the debts of their respective companies; and as an additional security to the public, the names of all the stockholders are registered in the public archives, that the creditors of such institutions may know to whom they shall look for the payment of their liabilities. The beneficial consequences of such a provision, would be to iduce the vigilance and supervision indespensably necessary to the success of the institutions, as well as to the safety of the public.

In one of the States of the Union, there are but three incorporated banks. The charter of one imposes the unlimited liability of the stockholders for the debts of the corporation, while the charters of the other two are in that respect similar to the bank charters of New England.—In 1837, the latter suspended specie payments, and after renewing for a short time again suspended in 1839, and are now in a state of suspension, while the former has never suspended specie payments at all.

A principle which has worked so well elsewhere, should not be regarded as of a dangerous tendency if adopted in this State. It is true and [illegible] corporations of New Hampshire, that with a few exceptions, the people have suffered no loss through their agency—that the concerns of these institutions have been generally so well managed, as to have secured the confidence of our community. But these considerations ought not to deter us from the establishment of a *principle* which would secure the confidence of the public, *and thus advance the true interests of the corporations.*

But the operation of *some* of the banking institutions of the country within a few years past, have been disastrous to the interests, and most debasing to the moral sense of the community, and cannot fail to induce this patriotic assembly to do all in their power, to secure hereafter our common country from such disgrace, and the people from such a sacrifice. It cannot be necessary for me after having so fully expressed my views in relation to these private corporations, and the obligations which ought to rest upon the corporators to recommend to the Legislature any particular banking system. The details of such a system are within your province, and should this legislature at its present session, see fit to

renew the bank charters about expiring, or to establish other institutions in their stead, it is to be hoped the present system will be so improved, that such a responsibility will be imposed upon the stockholders, and such a restraint upon officers connected with these institutions, as shall effectually protect the public from all pecuniary loss.

In addition to the mere policy of policy touching the renewal of bank charters about to expire, and of introducing further provisions to afford indemnity to the people, another, graver and more important question may engage your attention at the present session—a question involving the constitutional right of the Legislature, to confer upon a private corporation the power to take individual property and appropriate it to its own use and benefit without its owner's consent. If such a power exists, it must be inferred upon our Legislature by the direct provisions of the Constitution—no such power can be implied. In the language of that instrument, "every member of the community has a right to be protected in the enjoyment of *life, liberty, and property.*"—"The right of acquiring property is a natural and inherent right."—"When men enter into a state of society, they surrender up some of their natural rights to that society, in order to ensure the protection of others."—"No part of a man's property shall be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent or that of the Representative body of the people."

These are among the fundamental principles of our State constitution, and are the only provisions in reference to this subject. When taken in connection they establish the doctrine that every man shall be protected in the acquisition and possession of property. His right of control cannot be invaded, except when the public use shall require. Then, and then only, he may be compelled to surrender such parts as may be necessary for such use.

Highways wrought at the public expense, kept in repair at public charge, and for which the public are liable for injuries sustained through their insufficiency, comprehend that description of ways dedicated exclusively to the public use, demanded by public necessity—and which every individual who enters into and becomes a member of a political community is bound to aid in constructing. The existence of such ways is essential to the security and well being of society, they are the works of public corporations, and are wholly distinguishable in their character, uses, and purposes, from ways wrought by individuals or private corporations. These are constructed with private means, and for private benefit, and do not afford such a public use as is contemplated in the constitution. Of this description are the rail roads which have been constructed in this State. They are the work of private corporations, and are wrought for the interest of the corporators. The public are shut out from a participation in their government and direction. Upon such a corporation power cannot be conferred, to take individual property for its use without its owners consent. The Legislature could not confer upon a single individual for a private purpose, the right to take the property of an individual for his own use without the assent of its owner, nor could this power be conferred upon a voluntary association of individuals. On what better principle could it be conferred upon individuals united under a charter same purpose. The powers which are granted by the Legislature to private corporations, are in truth conferred upon the individual corporators, by the name of the corporation. The same specific powers, described in their charters, would not be granted to the corporators as natural persons. Such grants would be regarded as transcending the constitutional right of the Legislature. When conferred upon the corporators by the name of their corporation, can the power of the Legislature be any less confined within the limits of the Constitution? It would seem that if a grant of the specific power in the one case would be unwarranted so would it be in the other.

The authority to establish private corporations, cannot give to the Representative body of the people any new powers over the private rights of individuals. If the right exists to appropriate private property according to the mere will and pleasure of the Legislature for the time being, it can by no means be necessary, for the constitutional exercise of the right that there should be created by law a private corporation upon which to confer the power. No consideration of public expediency or public policy should swerve the representative body of the people from the plain, straight forward road of constitutional duty.—The plea of public use, or public benefit is always urged upon the Legislature as a reason for the establishment of these private corporations.

There is no difference in principle whether this power shall be conferred upon a manufacturing or railroad corporation. They will each to some extent, advance the public convenience.—If the Legislature, upon the ground of public use, can constitutionally confer upon private corporations the power to take for their benefit the property of individuals with their consent, there is no principle in the way of giving the same power to

The principle that individual property shall not be taken except for public use is in a republic the surest guarantee of individual independence. It is in the truest sense of the word conservative and not anarchistical. Without this principle every citizen would hold his dearest rights at the shifting will and temporary caprice of Legislative assemblies. The protection of individual rights against the excitement of party and the fancied interests of those who for the time may be in power, and the determination of those rights by reference to established principles without which a republic is but a name. It is the conviction that our rights cannot be invaded, nor our property taken from us but by the necessity that the public good should predominate over private convenience, that makes each citizen lay down his hand in peace at night trusting to the supremacy of the law alone for his protection.

The tendency of our legislation is to disregard individual rights—and unless they are sacredly preserved, we deprive the citizen of that confidence and self-reliance which should characterize the freeman, and we lose one of the most substantial distinctions between a free and despotic government. Nor can the effect of this doctrine be to drive capital from our State. It would rather tend to invite investments, than to discourage them. But should the views which I have put forth in this official communication, in effect drive capital from New Hampshire for the reason that private corporations cannot here be established without the responsibility of the corporators, and without protection to the rights of property, it would be better to submit to that privation than to be made to endure the greater evils, resulting from the unnecessary sacrifice of individual rights.

I cannot perceive that the interests of the manufacturing class of our community, could be unfavorably affected by imposing further restrictions upon private corporations. In England all branches of manufacture are more more extensively pursued, larger capitals invested, and a greater number of operatives employed in the same branches of business than in this country. In a single year the value of her cotton, woolen, linen, and iron manufactures, exceeded three hundred millions of dollars, and this immense business was carried on by private individuals and private capital, without the aid of a single corporation.

In one of the States of this Union the manufactures of cotton and wool, the iron and coal business are prosecuted by individual enterprise unaided by acts of incorporation.

The same description of business may be as well done in the same mannner *here as elsewhere.* I am not however for destroying, but for so improving the charters to private corporations that whatever may hearafter be done, should be done with a view to the security and to the protection of the public. This is the reform demanded by every consideration which can enter into the mind of the patriot.

BUSINESS.

Our freighting ships are beginning to come home once more, and take their summer's repose at their moorings in the Fore river. The pleasure with which we should look upon them is allayed by our knowledge of the fact, that they have brought little or nothing home to their owners.—The freighting business has been good for nothing the last winter, and consequently, the towns on the sea coast of Maine are less enriched by some hundreds of thousands of dollars, than would have been in a fair freighting season.—*Portland Advertiser.*

This is all too true. The Ship owners, who, under Van Buren's administration, rejoiced in high freights and a rapid accumulation of wealth, now find their vessels earning them little or nothing, and their property growing less and less in value. What a comment upon the Whig promises of 1840! Said Mr. Clay, in July, of that eventful year—

☞"The fact of Gen. Harrison's election will of itself powerfully contribute to the security and prosperity of the people. *Confidence will immediately revive; credit* will be restored; *active business* will return, and the prices of products and the *wages of labor* will rise."☜

But the impudence of the Advertiser on this point is truly remarkable. It says:

proposed by the Van Buren Free Traders in behalf of the ship owners, &c."

Just as if the Democrats had command of the Government, and were responsible for all the disasters of the times! Under Van Buren, the ship owners certainly did well enough, and the credit of Government was firmly maintained, but the Whigs turned him out of office, abused and repealed his measures, made a system of their own, and now, finding the Government credit destroyed and business prostrated by their management, they coolly turn round and blackguard the Democracy, *for doing nothing for the ship owners! This is the height of impudence.—Portland Argus.*

WHIG CONVENTION.

The Whig Convention that met in this city, yesterday, nominated Hon. EDWARD ROBINSON of Thomaston, for Governor. The vote, on the first ballot stood for Mr. Robinson 96—all others 86. He was afterwards nominated unanimously. Mr. Robinson was several years ago a whig member of Congress from the Lincoln District, and declined a re-election, because he could not well be spared from his business. He is a merchant, and a very respectable man. He would make a good Governor *if* his politics were of the right stamp.

A string of Resolutions were adopted, pledging the party to *whig principles*; and expressing the preference of the convention, for HENRY CLAY for the next presidency.

John Tyler was denounced in the most emphatic, and decided terms by the speakers. Every word in favor of Clay was received with shouts of applause, and so was every denunciation of Tyler. In fact, the wish was often and fervently expressed that Tyler would go over to the Locofocos, where," the Speakers said, "he belonged."

We guess Mr. Robinson will not be elected.

The following gentlemen were the officers of the Convention. Levi Cutter of this city president; Joseph Burton, Augusta, Wm. D. Little of Portland, Secretaries.—*Portland Argus.*

"George Washington Napolean Jackson Hannibal Harrison?"

"Ma'am!"

"Tell Josephine Rosina Cleopatra Matilda Victoria, to bring up the slop-pail."

"Yes, ma'am."

"And don't let me catch you playing with that Jack Jones again. How often have I told you never to play with a boy that had but two names, and particularly such a vulgar name as Jack Jones."

☞Wednesday, the tenth of August, is fixed upon as the day for the assembling of the Mechanics of Maine in convention at Bangor.

RHODE ISLAND.

If the accounts which reached us last night through the Providence papers are correct, the war is at an end, the Suffrage men having abandoned their fort and dispersed. Gov. Dorr, it is said, left the fort at Chepachet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock, accompanied by fifty men, and went in the direction of Connecticut.

The Providence Journal extra gives the following account of the taking of the fort on Acott's hill—

When the force under Gen. McNeil, (about 500) arrived near the fortification, they determined upon entering without waiting for reinforcements. No resistance was made.

One of the Marine Artillery was fired at by a son of a high officer under Dorr's government. The ball went through the skirt of his coat, and lodged in his cartridge box.

The men fled in confusion, and the scout party took possession without firing a gun. The fortification proved to be a miserable affair. The main body immediately arrived and took possession of the village. It is strictly guarded and escape from it is impossible. The number of prisoners was about 100, and more were taken constantly. The houses will be thoroughly searched.

Our men were fired upon in going into Chepachet, and one man wounded. They returned the fire. No one belonging to Col. Brown's command has been killed. Five field pieces were found in the fort; also a large number of muskets and rifles, and pikes were found.

The fort is said to be now in the possession of a body of Gov King's troops.

We have also received an extra from the Express office containing the following document, which is probably genuine, and establishes the fact of the dispersion of the suffrage troops beyond all doubt:

"*Gloucester, R. I., June* 27, 1842.

Having received such information as induces me to believe that a majority of the friends of the People's Constitution disapprove of any further forcible measures for its support, and believing that the conflict of arms would, therefore, under existing circumstances, be but a personal controversy among different portions of our citizens, I hereby direct that the military here assembled be dismissed by their respective officers.

T. W. DORR, Commander in Chief."

The Providence Chronicle has a letter from a correspondent at Pawtucket, giving an account of an affray which took place there on Monday evening, from which we learn that the Kentish Guards (a company of government troops) fired upon a party of unarmed men who were on the Massachusetts side of the line, and killed one and wounded two others. The man who was killed, Alexander Kilby, was shot through the body; the ball entered his left breast and came out under his right arm. David Cutting was shot through the knee, and Robert Roy was wounded in the arm. The balls passed through the clothes of some other persons. The man killed has left a wife and children; and one of the wounded has a family.

Many of the suffrage men, who are suspected of favoring Gov. Dorr's late movement, have been thrown into prison.

LATER. We have little to add to the accounts the suffrage forces except to say that they are all confirmed.

Extraordinary exertions have been made to arrest Gov. Dorr, but without success. It is stated in the Chronicle that a party of horse which went in pursuit of him rode *seventy miles.*

The Journal of Wednesday morning gives the circumstances attending Mr. Gould's death. It seems that his brother-in-law, Mr. Barker a member of the same company, was suddenly seized with a temporary mental alienation, to which he has occasionally been subject, and which in this instance was undoubtedly caused by fatigue and excitement, deliberately raised his musket and shot him through the brain. Barker received some wounds in being secured, from which it is presumed he will not recover.

"Our advices from Pawtucket are to yesterday morning. Every thing was quiet. The Kentish Guards and the Rhode Island Carbineers are still there with the other companies. The Massachusetts companies are on the other side, and will prevent any armed men from crossing the line, should any be disposed to do so.

It appears from a letter in the Chronicle, that Gov. Davis of Massachusetts has been solicited to send a force to Pawtucket to preserve order.—His reply was substantially "that he would be ready at any moment to send a suitable force when he should deem such force necessary, but he did not at present see the necessity of such a step."

The man killed at Pawtucket was to have been buried yesterday afternoon. A good deal of excitement prevailed on both sides of the river, and the streets were filled with men.

The Providence Chronicle of Wednesday evening says: "Our authorities in this city are constantly arresting men.

Gov. Dorr, it is said, is in New York. Col. Stone, of the New York Commercial, calls upon the Whig officers of that city, to arrest him, and get the $1000 offered by Gov. King. It is doubtful about their earning a cool thousand in this way.

THE DUEL. The report that Webb and Marshall fought a duel on Saturday proves to be correct. Webb was hit on the second fire, in the *calf* of his leg. He would have been hit in the *calf*, if the ball of his opponent had struck him in any part. So ended this *glorious* affair. Neither of them is better off now than they were before the fight—one not so well. The Col. has obtained satisfaction with a vengeance.

The Journal of Commerce justly says—"How exceedingly contemptible is this whole affair on the part of both these men. If either of them had behaved himself with dignity, he need not have had the least concern about all the efforts of the other to do him injury. But because neither had true dignity to sustain him, they must offend the public taste by a bravado war of words, and finish up by a violation of the laws and an outrage upon the correct opinions and moral sense of the age."

ANOTHER WHIG VICTORY.

Owing to the *accidental* interferance of the accidental President of the United States, and the *premeditated* interference of the *federal* Governor of Massachusetts, and the want of firmness in several prominent suffrage men, the friends of *equal rights* have been again disappointed, in regard to the issue of the recent movements in Rhode Island. While the governments of Russia, France, Great Britain, and other nations of the old world, suppress the right of Universal Suffrage, and ENFORCE *taxation without representation*—the federal whigs of Rhode Island, backed up by the contemptible and imbecile Administration at Washington do the same thing in the year 1842, with Star Spangled Banners waving over their Capitals—"Hail Columbia happy land."

Do not these demonstrations of modern whiggery disclose clearly as if written with sunbeams the true principles of its votaries—and are they not plainly the principles of the tories of the Revolution, and of *tyrants* all over the world! Democrats, look at them—study them—and you cannot fail to detest them, *"now* and *forever."*—[Argus.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 5, 1842.

Oxford Democratic Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing the Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be held at the COURT HOUSE in PARIS, on *Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.,* for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators, and other County Officers, to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and less than four hundred, four; over four hundred five Delgates.

Per Order of the County Committee.

Paris, June 24, 1842.

Yesterday, the fourth of July, was noticed in this and adjoining towns by the usual performances which characterize the celebrations of our country's Birth Day. The Washingtonian and Martha Washington Societies of South Paris and Norway met with the Societies of this Village, and joined in celebrating the day on pure cold water principles. They were addressed by G. F. Emery, Esq. About two thousand people were present We shall endeavor to give a sketch of the proceedings in our next.

The Washingtonian Society at North Paris celebrated their anniversary as well as that of our country. They were addressed by Hon. Charles Andrews.

PARAPHRASE OF "THE ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT."

This commandment, which is sometimes said to be the most important one of the whole Decalogue, is said to have had its origin from the reply of a pupil to his professor, who had teased him with many vexatious [illegible] the boy became sullen and refused either to answer at all, or if he did answer, uniformly replied, "I don't know." "What do you know?" at last, says the master, under some excitement. "I know the 'Eleventh Commandment!'" quickly answered the pupil. "And what is it?" asked the master. "*It is to mind my own business, and let alone that of other people!*"

However important it may be to the upright man and Christian sacredly to observe every article in the decalogue, yet perhaps, it may not be greatly at variance from the truth in saying that in the ordinary incidents and intercourse of life, this new Commandment stands first in importance.

Look into the domestic arrangements of a well regulated, prosperous and happy family, and it will not be difficult to discover that the order, beauty and harmony of this little circle results from strictly observing the eleventh commandment. While every one in the family diligently and faithfully attends to his duties, all is done, of course, which should be done, and nothing is wanting to insure the peace, content and happiness of the whole. On the other hand, if but one, and especially if several of the circle are more interested in the concerns and duties of the others than in their own, it soon results as a natural consequence that many duties and labors are left undone, and disorder, confusion, bickering, strife and general discontent and unhappiness become characteristic of the whole.

In the neighborhood and other smaller communities, it is equally manifest that very much of prosperity and that beauty and order which give charm to social life, arises from the circumstance that each individual "minds his own business and lets alone" that of his neighbor and friend. While every thing is gradually advancing in quiet order, if but one individual be possessed of a reckless, uneasy spirit, and officiously intermeddles with the matters and concerns of others, interposing sometimes even kind and well meant advice, it is easy to perceive that such a one will do more injury in a month than the same one or a half dozen more could effect of good in a whole year. And perhaps there is no risk in saying, that wherever there is trouble, contention and a want of general prosperity in a neighborhood, or society, much, if not all, of the evil, arises from a disregard of "the eleventh commandment."

In the Church, if there be strife, bitterness and alienation of feeling and a general omission of the practical duties, and a want of the cardinal virtues of the christian, and we trace the cause, it will generally be found that some one or more has forgotten "the Eleventh Commandment," and has been meddling with other peoples matters.

In the State, or great body Politic, the same principle will be found equally true. While every citizen carefully, faithfully and sedulously attends to his own business and lets alone that of others, all is peace, harmony and prosperity, and the public welfare and interest goes on in equal pace with the good and happiness and interest with the individual members of the whole community. While each is attending to the duties of his own place and station, (and in the proper discharge of which consists his true honor and happiness whatever be his place,) the public interest will almost of necessity be consulted and promoted. If left to themselves, uninfluenced and unbiased by officious and pestilent individuals, the great mass of the people, meaning and intending right, will, under the general light and intelligence which pervades, do aright.—They will, thus positioned, generally, select wise, and prudent and skilful men for places of public trust: and thus, while every citizen strictly observes the Eleventh Commandment by attending to his own duty and keeping his own place, on the public score, all goes aright and the public interest, and peace and welfare are secured.

It is matter of great interest and curiosity, sometimes, to notice on what simple principles the greatest things and events depend. How seldom do we reflect that the order, course and harmony of the Universe depend on the simple law of attraction! How common it is to hear ascribed to misfortune or accident, what only is the result of a violation of some simple law of nature, or moral principle inposed on all moral agents! Although it is doubtless true, that the order and harmony and happiness of the world depend very much on the due and relative observance of all the commandments, yet, it would seem the interest of the whole depends on no one so much as the "eleventh." Perhaps, indeed, it may not be saying too much, to say that this one commandment is a summary or the substance of all the rest. And if we would anticipate that day when all men every where shall do their whole duty, and order and harmony shall obtain in the moral as does in the natural world, may we not then expect the eleventh commandment will be every where perfectly obeyed—and that then all men, and "women too" will every where "mind their own business."

Fire in Augusta. A house was burned at Augusta on Thursday morning last. It was situated near Piper's Tavern, and is represented as having been a house of doubtful character. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

John Davis (Governor of Massachusetts,) has been nominated by the Whigs of Columbus, Ohio, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency. The Boston Post says he will be at liberty to devote his entire time to their service after the election in that State.

The Strawbery Girl.—A short time since a gentleman who purchased some strawberries from a girl in Cincinnati, in picking them over, found a gold ring among them worth two dollars. The Cincinnati Microscope in reference to it says, "we learn that by this little incident, a union is likely to be the result; and this very ring is to be the wedding ring! The 'strawberry girl' is the daughter of a wealthy farmer, and the young man an accomplished son of a wealthy merchant."

☞Ephraim was guilty of saying yesterday, that [illegible] was very properly put in *hogs-heads. Richmond Star.*

HERE GOES!—More wonders are appearing, and here is something fine that we cannot omit to notice. It comes from the land of "notions."

"A useful invention for these hard times has just been introduced at the dinner table. It will be capital for green peas. Every eater is provided with a pair of magnifying spectacles, which increases the size of their viands to treble their ordinary dimensions. Peas look as big as cannon balls, a roast pig swells to the size of an elephant, and a drop of brandy in a glass becomes fifteen gallons. By this arrangement much expense is saved, and people can eat their fill on a few potato parings."

A man in Richmond has issued a prospectus for a paper, to be started just as soon as the proprietors find out what will please every body.—The first number will probably be issued on doomsday or the day after.

Can any one inform us if Charles F. Mitchell's forfeited recognizance has been paid? If aye, let this fact be stated, as it may be important to the public. If paid, can any one state who subscribed the money to meet the contingency? If all hands are silent, and the public should insist on being advised, who paid over the necessary cash to cheat the penitentiary of its due, it will become us, one of these times, to lay the subscription paper, with the names of those who 'bled,' before the public. The publication would make a pretty little document, and might teach future rogues and rascals a sure and a safe way by which they may escape the harness of the gallies, and the cells of the penitentiary, provided always that they will adopt the sentiment of Dr. Johnson, and prove that patriotism is the last occupation of a scoundrel.—[Aurora.

The Bonndary Negotiation. It was understood at Washington, at the date of our latest accounts, that the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts had not replied to the proposition which the special minister of Great Britain had submitted to the Secretary of State, for the arrangement of the question of boundary. Nothing had transpired on which an opinion can be formed whether an arrangement is likely to be effected by this negotiation or not.—*Boston Daily Mail.*

COUNTERFEITERS. We learn from the Lowell Courier that two men, one named Elbridge G. Record, and the other Cyrus Record, were examined on Monday before Judge Looke, charged with having passed counterfeit three dollar bills of the Brunswick Bank, Maine.—Elbridge was bound over in the sum of $1000, and Cyrus $500, and were committed. They had recently arrived from Poland, (Me.)

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MARRIED.

In this town, 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Ford, William Russ, Esq. to Mrs. Mirand Ryerson, both of this town.

In this town, on Sunday last, by John Dennett, Esq., Mr. Albert Winslow to Miss Alice J. Libby, both of this town.

In Freedom, 23d ultimo, by Rev. John True, Hon. CHARLES ANDREWS, of Turner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, to Miss PENRIS, youngest daughter of Wm. Sibley, Esq.

In Dixfield, Isaac Randall, Esq., to Mrs. Melissa Eaton.

Oxford Agricultural Society Meeting.

THE undersigned, being three of the number incorporated by the Legislature of Maine, by Statute 1841, Chapter 166, and forming Oxford County Agricultural Society, hereby notify all the persons thus incorporated, to meet at Lincoln Hall, in Paris, on Wednesday, the 24th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of accepting said Act of Incorporation —of organizing under the same—of receiving associates —of adopting a Constitution, and of transacting all such business as we may think proper.

JOB PRINCE.
CHARLES ANDREWS.
NOAH PRINCE.

June 27, 1842. tf 9

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, June 30, 1842.

Allen Albert G	Jordan Diana
Andrews Levi	Jackson Charlotte W
Abbot Caroline	Keen Deiadama
Bumpus Ethel	Lurvey R. G.
Bumpus Nath'l	Leveis W Esq
Brooks Wm	Langley James
Brett Martin	Mixer Aratus
Bird John	Marshall John
Briggs Andrew	Perry Eleanor
Crocker Thomas	Paris Darius S
Cummings Isaac	Robinson Preston
Cummings Simeon	Ripley Ransom 2
Dean Asa	Shaw & Howe 3
Dudley Julia	Sweet Israel
Doe Amos W	Shaw Polly
Doten Isaac	Tribou Harriet N
Daniels James	Tarbox Ivory
Durel Samuel J	Tarbox Lucy
French Joseph 2	Thayer & Harlow
Follet Lewis	Tenney John Hon
Gerry Elbridge	Tuel Phebe

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership in trade heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of

J. & W. STEVENS,

is, this day, dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them will please present the same to Joseph Stevens, at their Store in Greenwood; and all persons owing, will make payment to Joseph Stevens, who is duly authorized to settle the Co-Partnership concerns.

JOSEPH STEVENS,
WINTHROP STEVENS.

Greenwood, July 1st, 1843. *3w9

Pauper Notice.

THE subscriber having contracted with town of Hartford for the support of Silas Doten, a Pauper, for the current year, hereby forbids all persons harboring or trusting him on his account or on the account of said town, he having made suitable provision for his support, and will pay no debts of his contracting,—said Doten having left without reasonable cause.

AFRICA FARRAR.

Hartford, June 17, 1842. 3 9

To whom it may concern.

THIS may certify that I this day give to my son William M. Cushman the remainder of his time, to trade and act for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts he may contract after this date. THOMAS CUSHMAN.

Witness,—ERASTUS HILMONS.
Bethel, May 26th, 1842. 3w9

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at the dwelling house of Hiram Heath, in Sumner, in said County, on Saturday, the 27th day of August next, at two o'clock P. M. all the interest of James S. Heath, and Belinda Ann Heath, minor children heirs at law to the estate of Abraham Heath, late of Sumner, deceased, in and to the homestead Farm of the said Abraham Heath. The interest of said minors consists of one sixth part in common and undivided of said homestead, subject to the right of the Widows Dower therein.

ISAAC HEATH.

June 23, 1842. 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

American Thayer, Administrator of the estate of Charles Ryerson, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, on the 4th Tuesday of August next at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

Francis F. Haines, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Hodgdon, late of Livermore, in said county deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also the application of the Widow of said deceased for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore, in said County, on the twenty-first day of September, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

William Russ, Administrator of the estate of Gilman Rowe, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his private account against said estate—It was

Ordered,

That the said Russ give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

BARNABUS KENNEY,

late of Dixfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN J. HOLMAN.

June 28, 1842. 3w9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Dominicus G. Tarbox, having presented a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Perley Hale, late of Denmark, in said county, deceased, for Probate:—It was

Ordered,—

That the said Tarbox give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

James M. Pote, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Chase, late of Dixfield in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration, and also a Petition representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts of said deceased by the sum of five hundred dollars—and praying for license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges—It was

Ordered,

That the said Pote give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy, Attest: 9
GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **James N. Brickett,** Administrator of the estate of Theodore Brickett, late of Andover in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts of said deceased, and praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue) for the payment of said debts and incidental charges—It was

Ordered

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said County, on the nineteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Daniel Bean, Administrator of the estate of William C. Bange, late of Brownfield, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

George G. Bragg, Administrator of the estate of Ingalls Bragg, late of Andover, in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of his administration of the estate of said deceased:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Waterford, in said county, on the first day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy; 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Levi Brown & Levi Whitman, named Executors in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Thaddeus Brown, late of Waterford, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Brown & Whitman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, in said County, on the 1st day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate holden at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

On the Petition of **Mary P. Stevens,** Widow of Simon S. Stevens, late of said Paris, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be assigned to her:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be holden at Paris, in said county, on the 4th Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true copy, 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two.

On the Petition of **Julia Ann Holt,** Widow of Ephraim Holt, late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased,—and also that her Dower in the real estate of said deceased may be set out to her:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy; 9
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the mortgagees of a parcel of land, it being a part of Lot No. 96, in the town of Turner, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, with the Buildings thereon, under a deed of mortgage from Philo Clark, dated Nov. 10, A. D. 1841, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 62, page 482, reference being had thereto for a more full description; and that the condition of said mortgage is broken. In consequence of said breach of the condition they therefore claim possession of said property, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage, pursuant to the law in such case made and provided.

ST JOHN SMITH.
J. B. BROWN.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two—

Esther Jenness, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah P. Jenness, late of Stow, in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:—It was

Ordered,

That the said Esther Jenness give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the 1st Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

A true Copy, 4
Attest—GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

NATHAN FOSTER,

late of Newry, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to PATTY FOSTER.
ASA FOSTER, 2nd.

June 28, 1842. 3*9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EPHRAIM HOLT,

late of Bethel, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JOHN L. HOLT.

Bethel, June 28, 1842. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator with the Will annexed on the estate of

ZERI PIKE,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to JONATHAN PIKE.

June 28, 1842. 3*9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

MARY HOUGHTON,

late of Waterford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to GEORGE BRYANT.

June 28, 1842. 9

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

POLLY BEAN,

late of Livermore, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to IRA BEAN, Adm'r.

June 28, 1842. *9

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

ELI MILLS,

late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ALMIRA MILLS.

June 28, 1842. *9

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

DANIEL GOULD,

late of Rumford, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to PETER C. VIRGIN.

June 28, 1842. *9

Forcclosure.

THE subscriber gives notice that he is the Mortgagee of a parcel of land situated in the town of Andover, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, being the same that William Robinson mortgaged to Erastus P. Poor, July 9, 1838, recorded in the Records for said county, Book 54, page 474, to which reference may be had; said Poor assigned his mortgage to Smith & Brown, and said Brown assigned to St. John Smith. In consequence of the condition of said mortgage being broken I claim possession of said land, and give this notice to foreclose said mortgage pursuant to the law made and provided for such cases. ST JOHN SMITH.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

Foreclosure.

THE subscribers hereby give notice that they are the Mortgagees of a tract of land lying in the towns of Minot and Hebron, in the State of Maine, being the same that Calvin Bucknam mortgaged to Smith & Brown by his Deed, date June 19, A. D. 1839 recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 58, page 25, to which reference may be had for a more full description. In consequence of the conditions of said mortgage being broken we claim possession of said property, and give this notice of foreclosing said mortgage, pursuant to the law made and providing for such cases.

ST JOHN SMITH.
J. B. BROWN.

June 21, 1842. 3w8

Commissioners' Notice.

THE subscribers, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

BENJA. RUSSELL,

late of Bethel, in said county, deceased, hereby give notice that six months from the twenty-fourth day of May 1842, are allowed said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and we will attend the service assigned us at the dwelling house of James Walker in said Bethel, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of July, and Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November next, between the hours of one and five of the clock P. M. on each of said days.

SAMUEL BARKER, } Commissioners.
MICAIAH BLAKE, }

Bethel, May 31, 1842 3 6

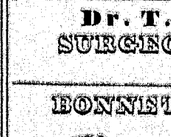
Emancipation.

TO whom it may concern:—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, ELIAS OLDHAM, his time, and do declare him free to act and trade for himself; and I shall neither claim any of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date. THADDEUS OLDHAM.

Witness: STEPHEN R. FLETCHER.
Peru, March 15th, 1842 *3w7

Dr. T. H. Brown,
SURGEON DENTIST,
PARIS HILL.

BONNETS, BONNETS.



A new supply of FLORENCE, and other kinds of the latest style of BONNETS, just received and for sale cheap, by

H. W. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eoptf

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned respectfully represent that a County road was located through the town of Dixfield in said County and Carthage and Wilton in the County of Franklin, in the year A. D. 1840, on the petition of John H. Willard & 75 others, which said road has not been made, nor has anything been done thereto—that in fact said road is altogether inexpedient and not required for public convenience or necessity. We therefore pray that the same may be discontinued.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, } Selectmen of Dixfield for
JOHN B. MARROW, } 1842, in behalf of the In-
GEO. R. RANDALL, } habitants of said town.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners of said Counties of Oxford and Franklin will meet at Col. Samuel Morrell's Tavern in Dixfield, on Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Chairman of the County Commissioners of said County of Franklin, and on the Clerks of the towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Dixfield, Carthage, and Wilton, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, printed at Augusta, being the public Newspaper issued by the printer to the State, and in the Franklin Register, printed at Farmington, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.
3w7 Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford.

THE inhabitants of Paris, in said County, respectfully represent that by the location of certain County roads in said town, the County road that lies between the north line of Emmor Rawson's land and the south line of land formerly owned and occupied by Levi Rawson and passing near the dwelling house of said Emmor Rawson and the dwelling house formerly occupied by said Levi Rawson all in said Paris, has become useless and unnecessary as a County road—Wherefore they pray that the same may be discontinued. In behalf of said inhabitants.

MOSES HAMMOND, } Selectmen
AMERICA THAYER, } of
EBEN'R THAYER. } Paris.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1842.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at said county, at the dwelling house of Emmor Rawson in Paris, on Thursday, the eleventh day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerk of said town of Paris, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.
6 Attest:—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

TEAMS! TEAMS!!

WANTED to contract for hauling one hundred thousand of Lumber from Norway to Harrison, and from Oxford to Portland. Inquire of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7tf

Commissioners' Notice.

A further time of two months from the 24th day of May is allowed to the creditors of the estate of

TIMOTHY ABBOTT,

late of Andover, in said county, deceased, to bring in and prove their claims, and the undersigned, Commissioners on said estate, hereby give notice that they will attend to that service at the House of the late deceased on Wednesday, the 13th day of July next, at three o'clk in the afternoon.

EDWARD L POOR, } Com'rs.
SILVANUS POOR, Jr. }

June, 1842. 7

Wanted---Immediately,

TWO or THREE APPRENTICE GIRLS to the Tailoring business. Enquire of

MICAH ALLEN.

Paris, June 14, 1842. 3w6

Brick! Lime! Lumber!

SHEET Lead, Sheet Zinc, Gutter Leads, Oven, Ash, and Boiler Mouths, &c. &c. constantly on hand and for sale, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eoptf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE subscriber will sell his stock of MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS very low. Now is the time for BARGAINS. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eoptf

JEW DAVID'S PLASTER.

A new supply of this celebrated article just received, and for sale, by Wm. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, June 18, 1842. 7eoptf

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALLPACA'S, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS! GLOVES! TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 11

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 198 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the side of the boxes,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)
Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT
Of the North American College of Health

and that Pedlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Dorrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Portland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpisoreoply 18

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and fair opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Bilious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed.* Those Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Claflin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Heansey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

THE MOST HIGHLY APPROVED MEDICINE NOW IN GENERAL USE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for Coughs, Cold, Asthma or Phthisic, Consumption, and Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The Proprietors have received, and are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best Physicians, who make use of it in the practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Doct. Amory Hunting,	Doct. Samuel Morrill,
" Truman Abel,	" Timothy Bayliss,
" Jere. Ellsworth,	" Albert Guild.

CERTIFICATES.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

Messrs. Lowe & Reed, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gentlemen,—I feel it a duty I owe the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with different complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a dry troublesome cough, frequently hoarseness, with sever fits of coughing, and indeed all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent pysicians, and have taken much medicine, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which it gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the Balsam was at length resorted to, and speedily effected a cure. I would therefore recommend to every person that has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respe't yours, T. P. MERRIAM.

New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

☞ *Counterfeits.*—Beware of Imposition. Each genuine Bottle is enclosed in a *blue* wrapper, on which is a *yellow* label, signed by WM. JON'N. CUTLER. None other can be genuine of a later date than *December* 1839. The signature of SAMPSON REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially assuming the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "*Carter's Compound Pulmonary Balsam,*" "*American Pulmonary Balsom,*" "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup,*" "*Pulmonary Balsam,*" *and others.* Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine. Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.'

For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe & Reed) wholesale dealers in drugs, medicines, paints and dye stuffs, No. 54 Chatham Street, Boston, and by Drugists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents.

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

DR. SEARS'

UNIVERSAL SANGUINARIAN,

Or: Blood-Root Pills.

THESE truly Vegetable Pills are eminently useful in all cases where Physic is required. They operate more effectually upon the LIVER and BILIARY DUCTS, than any ever before offered to the public. They consequently set the Bile, which is the natural Physic of the system at liberty, thus removing costiveness, curing Dyspepsia, liver complaint, indigestion, Dropsy, and all other diseases which depend on an impure state of the BLOOD. In point of economy as well as efficacy, these Pills are without a rival as the price for a box of thirty pills is only twenty-five cents. They are warranted to be composed of the very best materials. For certificates o cures and further particulars see bill of directions, which accompanies each Box.

☞ All persons who sell the genuine article will be furnished with a Certificate of Agency signed by the proptietor in his own hand writing.

All orders and communications may be directed to BLASDEL & THURSTON, East Thomaston, the present proprietors.

AGENTS *for the BLOOD-ROOT PILLS in Oxford County:*

HIRAM HUBBARD, and THOMAS CROCKER, Paris Hill; O. H. Paine, South Paris; L. Washburn, North Paris; W. E. Goodnow, Norway; L. S. Bumpus, and S. Myrick, Hebron; O. Taylor, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Rumford Corner; O. C. Bolster Rumford Point; Graham, Rumford; J. C. Kimball, Bethel Hill; J. & W. Stephens, Greenwood; C. Howe, Sumner; Wm. Walker, Peru; A. Cole & Co., Buckfield; P. Clark, Mitchell & Bradford, Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Coolidge, A. Hobbs, and L. Waterman, Livermore; C. H. Crafts, Minot. 1y10

LEWIS' ARABIAN HAIR OIL.

THE knowledge of this highly esteemed Oil for the Hair was obtained from a distinguished ARABIAN by the subscriber. It is used almost universally in that country, and in France is a popular article with the ladies and young men to make the hair grow long, to give it healthy and lively appearance, and preserve its beauty to an advanced age. It is decidedly the best Oil that was ever used in this or any other country for preventing the hair from coming off, giving life to the roots, and making it grow long and soft. It also darkens it and gives a beautiful gloss.

ROBERT B. LEWIS, HALLOWELL.

☞ Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor,

SAMUEL ADAMS, Hallowell, Me.

AGENTS.—Hubbard & Marble, Paris.—O. H. Paine, South Paris.—G. J. Ordway, Norway.—Joseph Nelson, Waterford.—J. E. Ladd, Augusta.—Little, Wood, & Co. Winthrop. 6m3

THEODORA MERRILL

HAS just returned from Boston, and offers a beautiful assortment of

MOUSLIN DE LAINES, ALPINES, SAXONY CLOTHS, CALICOES,

From eleven to thirty cts. per yard.

Silk & Cotton Velvet.

SHAWLS; GLOVES; TRIMMINGS for Gentlemen's Clothes.

Dress & Bonnet Silk.

CLOAK CLOTHS.

A splendid assortment of RIBBONS, LACES, and a variety of smaller articles at low prices.

Miss M. will keep Bonnets on hand and make to order.

Oxford, Nov. 1841. tf 27

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,

Attorney at Law,

BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1842. 44

BEFORE THE AMERICAN PUBLIC NEARLY SEVEN YEARS.

Benjamin Brandreth's Pills.

THIS vegetable and truly innocent medicine, PURIFIES THE BLOOD, and immediately stays the further PROGRESS OF DISEASE in the bodies of those whose powers of life are not already exhausted. Where human means can avail, there scarcely is any complaint, or form of sickness, that the BRANDRETH PILLS do not relieve and generally cure. Although these pills produce a KNOWN EFFECT, that effect is not to prostrate the body, as with other medicines, but the frame is invigorated by the removal of the cause of weakness, the morbid, the vitiated humors from the blood.

Harmless in themselves, they merely

ASSIST NATURE

To throw out the occasion of sickness from the body, and they require no alteration in the diet or clothing.

In fact, the human body is better able to sustain without injury, the inclemency of the weather, while under the influence of this INFECTION DESTROYER, DISEASE ERADICATING MEDICINE, than at any other time.

The importance of Brandreth's Pills for seamen and travellers is, therefore, self evident.

By the timely use of this Medicine how much anxiety and sickness might we not prevent! Cold, Billious affections, Typhus, Scarlet and fevers of all kinds, would be unknown! But where sickness does exist, let no time be lost, let the BRANDRETH PILLS be at once sent for, that the Remedy may be applied, without further loss of time.

—TO BE REMEMBERED—

That Brandreth's Pills have stood a seven years' test in the United States.

That they are a vegetable and innocent medicine, yet all powerful for the removal of disease, whether chronic or recent infectious, or otherwise.

That they purify the blood, and stay the further progress of disease in the human body.

That, in many cases, where the dreadful ravages of ulceration had laid bare ligament and bone, and where, to all appearance, no human means could save life, have patients by the use of these pills, been restored to good health; the devouring disease having been completely eradicated.

That a DEATH BLOW has been struck upon counterfeits, READ WHAT FOLLOWS.

Security to the patrons of Brandreth's Pills.

NEW LABELS.

The New Labels on a single Box of the Genuine Brandreth's Pills, contain

☞ 5063 LETTERS!!!! ☜

In consequence of the great variety of Counterfeit Labels of PRETENDED Brandreth's Pills, and which, in many instances, so nearly resemble in outward appearance the genuine of the old style, as often to deceive the unwary; Doctor Brandreth, acting under a sense of duty to the public, has employed those celebrated artists, Messrs. Perkins & Durand, who have succeeded in producing at great cost three New Labels, from steel, of extreme difficulty of execution, and of so complicated a nature, as to amount to an impossibility of imitation, being considered by judges a master-piece in the art of engraving.

The Border of the top, and also of the under label, is composed of the most elaborate and chaste patters of lace work. To crown the climax of these beautiful labels, the paper upon which they are printed is previously printed with Red Ink, after a design so exquisite and minute as to DEFY competition; the top and the under label each contain the words "BENJ. BRANDRETH'S PILLS," written in red ink nearly two hundred times—the top & under label containing, therefore, upwards of five thousand letters.

There is also upon the top, the under, and the side label, two signatures of Dr. Brandreth; one being his regular signature thus—B Brandreth; and the other his full signature, thus—Benjamin Brandreth; both being fac similies of the writing of Dr Brandreth, to imitate which is forgery.

The Brandreth Pills having these labels upon them, can be relied upon as the true and genuine.

Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office, 241 Broadway, N. Y

N. E. OFFICE,

19, HANOVER STREET, 19, BOSTON.

Sub-Agents in Oxford County will be supplied by Mr. JOHN O. LANGLEY, my only travelling Agent in Maine —or by ordering from my *Principal N. E. Office,* 19, HANOVER STREET, 19 BOSTON.

NEVER think to procure GENUINE BRANDRETH PILLS in Oxford County but of the following regular Agents for their sale.

PARIS,	THOMAS CROCKER.
Paris, N.	Alanson Briggs & Co.
Paris Cape,	C. F. Kittredge.
Albany,	Jacob H Lovejoy & Co.
Bethel,	Ira C. Kimball.
"	E. M. Carter.
"	Washington Bray.
	—— Ward.
Buckfield,	Artemas F. Cole & Co.
Canton,	J. M. Deshon.
Denmark,	Gibson & Ingalls.
Dixfield,	I. N. & C. Stanley.
Fryeburg,	H. G. Buswell.
Hartford,	Winslow Hall.
Hiram,	John V Hubbard.
Livermore,	Samuel R. Nason.
"	Jefferson Coolidge.
"	Kelsey & Kimball.
"	Britton & Washburn.
Lovell,	James Walker.
Mexico,	Curtis P. Howe.
Norway,	W. E Goodnow.
Oxford,	Charles Durell,
Porter,	John Higgins.
Rumford,	Joshua Graham.
"	Otis C. Bolster.
"	Alvin Bolster.
Sweden,	Benjamin Nevers
Turner,	Mitchell & Bradford.
"	Philo Clark
"	Ezekiel Martin.
Waterford,	Abel Houghton.
"	Jotham Goodnow.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.

Sole Proprietor of Brandreth's P. P. Pills.

April 1, 1842. eply50ne9os

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, expecting to leave town about the last of September next, requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to make payment previous to that time, as he will, after that time, be under the necessity of leaving all unsettled demands with an Attorney for collection.

☞ WOOL will be taken in payment at fair prices, if delivered at his residence within forty days.

EBENEZER DRAKE.

North Paris, June 1, 1842. tf 5

Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, JEREMIAH EASTMAN did on the eighth day of May, A. D. 1840, convey in Mortgage to William Hapgood a certain tract of land situate in Fryeburg, being part of a lot laid out to the right of Benjamin Russell, fourth Division, reference to the Registry of Deeds for the Western District of the County of Oxford being had, Book 20th, pages 426 & 427, for further description of the mortgaged premises; and whereas the condition of said Mortgage is broken, the said William Hapgood hereby gives notice pursuant to law, that he claims possession of said mortgaged premises, and to foreclose said Mortgage for condition broken.

WILLIAM HAPGOOD.

June 15, 1842. *3w7

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

ISAAC HUNT,

late of Hancock, in the count of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs,—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

EBENEZER EAMES.

Bethel, May 24, 1842. 7

SALT RHEUM.

THE subscriber having, as he has reason to believe, discovered a certain cure for the Salt Rheum; and which may also be considered as a remedy for various other humors or cautaneous diseases, would inform the public that he has applied for and received the United States Letters Patent, from the proper authority at the city of Washington, for said remedy, which he denominates a Compound for the cure of the Salt Rheum and other Diseases of the Skin.

He is aware that some may doubt whether there is any cure for the disease. He has often doubted it himself. Many things however, once deemed impossible are now accomplished.

Salt Rheum, he knows, by sad experience, is a disorder not easily conquered. He was himself dreadfully afflicted with it more than *twenty years,* and at times, for months together, was unable to labor, and sometimes even to walk, or dress himself. He applied to many physicians,—and tried various things prescribed by them and others, but found little relief.

In the spring of 1833, being very sick with the disease, he had well nigh given up all hope of recovery. At that time, he received from a friend a list of articles, chiefly indigenous to our own fields and forests, and admitted to be good for the complaint, which articles he immediately caused to be procured.—With these things, and others, which he had found in some degree beneficial, he formed a compound, and applied it to his diseased and distressed frame. In three weeks, (he can say with truth and pleasure, and he ought to do it with much gratitude,) he was compartively well; and shortly after was restored to perfect health, so far as regards Salt Rheum; and continues so to this day, a period of seven years.

Thousands of persons afflicted by this grievous malady, have made use of this remedy, and as far as he can learn, it has rarely failed to give satisfaction. In many cases its good effects have been truly wonderful.

He will not state, as too many do, that his Compound is a cure for all diseases; but he has reason to believe that it is not only a cure for the Salt Rheum, but good for all humors, such as Ring Worm, Scald Head, Shingles, Leprosy, Itch, and especially good for the barber's or Jackson itch, &c. &c. It has also been used for the Piles with the best effect.

No person can fear any evil from it, however old, or young, or feeble, for it is simple and may be applied with safety.

The following certificates and recommendations show how effectual this remedy is, when properly applied, viz:—

Mr. N. A. Sprague, Agent for Nantucket, in a letter dated April 24th, 1840, to the patentee, says:—Many cures have been performed on this Island by using your *Compound.* In fact, in no instance where I have sold it, has it failed to give great satisfaction. I wish you to send me another box containing as the last, viz. 100 packages.

This newly discovered and valuable medicine, Trufant's Patent Compound, has already been proved by hundreds in this vicinity, to be a sure cure for *Salt Rheum.* It has affected cures after REGULAR PHYSICIANS had declared that the patients were incurable.

From the Portland Christian Mirror.

SALT RHEUM—TRUFANT'S COMPOUND.

We copy the following paragraph from the Lincoln Telegraph published in Bath, the residence of Mr. Trufant. The character of the man, the circumstances in which he made his discovery, as well as the many effectual tests to which his remedy has been subjected, are an adequate guard to the public against imposition. The use of it by a member of our family has done much to secure our confidence in its efficacy. We hope Mr. Trufant will not suffer his care in the preperation to abate a single iota, in consequence of the growing demand for his compound. Let it not degenerate.

Remedy for Salt Rheum.—We call attention to the advertisement of this valuable medicine in another column. It has been supposed that no infallible remedy for this loathsome disease could be found. But from the numerous testimonials from individuals in almost every part of the country, which we have seen, and from the personal testimony of many of our friends and acquaintances, who have received permanent benefit from his medicine, we are constrained to believe that Mr TRUFANT has succeeded in discovering a compound which, if applied in a faithful manner, will entirely cure even the most obstinate cases. It is but a short time since Mr. Trufant has consented to spread this medicine before the public, but already many thousands have been induced to try it, and so far as can be ascertained, with the most flattering success, as the numerous certificates of patients, and letters from agents, now in his possession will abundantly show. Not only is this remedy becoming exceedingly popular in this country, but by mere accident a bottle or package was carried by one of our shipmasters to an acquaintance in Havre, France. The properties of the medicine having been amply and wonderfully proved in an astonishing cure, the effect has been that orders for large quantities have been directed to the proprietor, to be forwarded to Havre and its vicinity. All who are troubled with the Salt Rheum, will do well to give it a faithful trial.

The undersigned, inhabitants of Bath, certify that we have used the medicine prepared by William B. Trufant, as a remedy for the Salt Rheum, and have found it to be the best we have ever known; and having no doubt that it is a valuable discovery, take the liberty to recommend it to all who are afflicted with that inveterate malady.

Daniel Marston, Jr.	Nath'l Swasy,
Thomas Donnel,	William Gardiner,
Elwil Robinson,	Jesse Rassell,
A. L. Stimson,	A. W. Turner,
James Hamilton,	Aaron Donnell,
Henry C. Donnell,	Martin Anderson,
Thos. P. I. Webb,	Elisha Higgins,
Luke Lambard,	H. B. Webb, Jr.

Prepared and sold by the subscriber at his store in Water street, Bath, Maine. Also, by

WM. E. GOODNOW, Norway,

Agent for the County of Oxford. The following persons are also appointed Agents, viz:—Andover, Lewis Crockett; Bethel Hill, R. A. Chapman & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase;—Greenwood, J. & W. Stevens; Hartford, W. Hall; Woodstock, J. R. Briggs; Rumford, Otis C. Bolster; Sumner, ——; Waterford, Jotham Goodnow; Albany, —— Lovejoy.

Price—One Dollar with full directions.

All letters from abroad must be *Post paid.*

WM. B. TRUFANT.

March 1, 1842. eoply43

Treasurer's Notice,—PORTER.

Non-Resident Money Tax, 1841.

Owner's Names.	Dist. of Range.	No. of Lot.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Dollars thighway Tax for 1840.	Amount of Tax.
Heirs of Wm. Tool, Esq.	C	6	38	$20		72
do do	C	7	36	27		66
do do	C	8	20	15		35
do do	C	9	12	9		22
do do	C	13	80	60		1 52
do do	C	16	50	25		60
do do	C	17	54	41		1 01
do do	D	1	60	60		1 52
do do	D	2	148	74		1 85
do do	D	3	148	74		1 85
do do	D	4	148	74		1 84
do do	D	5	148	74		1 85
do do	D	6	30	23		54
do do	D	7	98	74		1 80
do do	D	9	80	80		2 02
do do	D	10	70	70		2 05
do do	D	15	45	73		1 85
do do	D	16	105	78		1 90
do do	D	17	5	4		7
do do	E	1	5	5		17
One store and stable formerly occupied by W. G. Coolbroth at Porter Village	E			85		2 14
	A	1	19	29		72
	A	2	37	46	87	2 00
	A	3	44	44		1 07
	B	1	100	75		1 88
	B	2	15	11		26
	B	3	50	50		1 26
	B	7	70	84		2 10
	C	1	100	75		1 88
	C	2	64	64		1 59
	C	5	32	24		59
Unknown,	G	2	40	40		1 67
						$40 86

This certifies that this list contains all of the non-resident tax committed in the Bills committed to me to collect for the year 1841, which remains unpaid at this time, which I turn over to Benjamin French, Treasurer for the Town of Porter for the year 1842.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Collector for the town of Porter, 1842.

Porter, June 3d, 1842.

The above is a true copy of the Non-resident tax turned to me by Joseph Taylor, Collector for the town of Porter for 1841. BENJAMIN FRENCH,

Treasurer of Porter for 1842.

Porter, June 11th, 1842, 3w6*

A NATURAL REMEDY,

Suited to our constitutions, and competent to the cure of every curable disease, will be found in

Wright's Indian Vegetable PILLS,

Of the North American College of Health.

These extraordinary Pills are composed of Plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil; and are therefore, better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs however well they may be compounded; and as the *INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS* are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth

Subject to but one DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, and that said medicine cures this disease on

NATURAL PRINCIPLES,

by cleansing and purifying the body; it will be manifest that if the constitution be not entirely exhausted—a perseverance in their use, according to direction, is absolutely certain to drive disease of every name from the body.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

will be found one of the best, if not the very best medicine in the world for carrying out this

GRAND PURIFYING PRINCIPLE,

because they expel from the body all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) in an easy and *NATURAL MANNER;* and while they every day

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

The above named INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS, have been three years before the American public; and we can now say without fear of contradiction, that of all the various medicines which have heretofore been popular, not one has given such universal satisfaction or obtained such a permanent hold upon the affections of the people. Not only do all who use it invariably experience relief, and recommend it in the strongest terms, but it has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever performed by medicine.

Hitherto, very few of the numerous testimonials which have been received in favor of this extraordinary medicine have been published, as the medicine obtained its present great celebrity more by its own intrinsic goodness, than from extensive advertising. It has been deemed proper, however, to offer the following opinions of the public press, merely to show that the fame of the Indian Vegetable Pills is not confined to any one section, but is rapidly extending itself to every part of the Union.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are attaining great celebrity in New England as well as other parts of the United States. The attempt of persons to defraud the public by the sale of spurious articles, meets with general reprobation. Mr. Wright is an indefatigable business man, and shows an array of cures by the medicine, which warrant confidence in the virtues of his Indian Vegetable Pills.

From the Boston Daily Times.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

Of all the public advertised medicines of the day, we know of none that we can more safely recommend for the "ills that flesh is heir to," than the Pills that are sold at the depot of the North American College of Health, No. 193 Tremont Street, Boston. Several instances we know of, where they are used in families with the highest satisfaction; and no longer ago than yesterday, we heard an eminent physician of this city, recommend them in high terms. There used to be in the community a great repugnance to the use of QUACK Medicines, as they are indiscriminately termed, but it was mainly owing to the regular M. D's constantly denouncing them. They are, however, becoming more liberal in this respect, and the consequence is that good vegetable medicines are now more extensively used than formerly.

CAUTION.

This is to inform the public, that all genuine medicine has on the FACE OF THE BOXES,

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

(INDIAN PURGATIVE,)

Of the North American College of Health.

And also round the border of the label, will be found in small type, "*Entered according to the act of Congress, in the year* 1840, *by* WM. WRIGHT, *in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of Pennsylvania.*"

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, VICE PRESIDENT

Of the North American College of Health

and that Peddlars are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine Medicine. All travelling agents will be provided with Certificates of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

Beware of one A. L. NORCROSS, who is selling a Counterfeit Pill.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed

AGENTS.

THOMAS CROCKER, Paris; O. H. Paine, South Paris; Ephraim Atwood, Buckfield; Winslow Hall, Hartford; John M. Deshon, Canton; Wm E Goodnow, Norway; Chas Durrell, Oxford; Wm F Welch, Welchville; Wm Cousins, Poland; Joseph Freeman, Minot Corner; James F Davis, Danville; John B Jones, Lewiston Falls; Mitchell & Bradford, Turner Village; John Blake & Son, Turner.

Sept. 1841. eSpistoreoply 18

THE LION OF THE DAY.

THE OLD DUTCH OR

GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

TO the Citizens of the United States and the Canadas is respectfully submitted this Directory to the means for regaining that which has been partially, and in some instances, totally lost.

What blessing should be prized above that of health, and who knows better how to prize the blessing, than those who have been deprived of it? It is an old adage, (and one that contains a wise injunction,) "in time of peace, prepare for war." We should in time of Health prepare for the attacks of that stealthy lurking foe, Disease. It would be wisdom to observe his movements, to scan well the form in which he approaches, and then to meet him with those means which are calculated to effect his overthrow. Those means are now before this enlightened and intelligent community. They are accessible to the poor as well as the rich, and I trust that those who regard the Constitution of man as one of the finest specimens of Divine workmanship, and the Laws by which that System is governed and directed, as originating in no other than in the councils of Heaven, will so far obey the injunctions of the latter as to provide the best safeguard for the former.

It is with the most flattering recommendations, subscribed by most eminent Medical gentlemen, not only in this Country but also in Europe; that I offer this valuable Medicine to this American People.

Time and full opportunity for a fair and impartial trial have placed the Lion of the Day beyond the brand of Imposition, Humbug, Quackery, &c.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the vegetable kingdom, (being entirely free from any drug of a deleterious nature,) and adapted *particularly* to the cleansing of the Stomach, Blood, and the various secretions of the Human System, Billious Fevers, and Cholic, Fever and Ague, Jaundice, Scarlet Rash, Dispepsia, Heartburn, Costiveness, Asthma, and Liver Complaint have been cured, by using these Pills according to the directions accompanying each box.

It is not intended that this Medicine is a cure for all Diseases to which the human system is liable.

Many efforts have been made to compound a Medicine which would cure all Diseases, but have *failed.* These Diseases enumerated above, are within the power of these Pills and a sure cure or relief is warranted.

Price 37 1-2 cents.

Paris Hill, H. HUBBARD; South Paris, Otis H. Paine; North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee; Norway, E. C. Shackley, Wm. E. Goodnow; Oxford, Joseph Chaffin, Seth C. Lane, Leonard Brown; Livermore, Job Haskell; East Livermore, Thomas Haskell, Jr.; Livermore Falls, Kimball & Walker; Canton, Joseph Holland, John Hearsey; Dixfield, Charles L. Curtis; East Rumford, Alvin Bolster; Rumford Center, D. K. Knapp, Joshua Graham; Rumford Point, Otis C. Bolster; Bethel, Elias M. Carter, Washington Bray; Rumford Falls, Charles S. Winslow. eply16

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Dr. S. O. Richardson's Concentrated

Sherry Wine Bitters,

PUT up in octagon Bottles, and the ingredients to make the same put up in pressed packages; for sale by all the Druggists and most of the W. I. Goods Dealers in Boston and vicinity. Also, by my agents in all the principal towns throughout New England and the Southern and Western States.

Z. S. HALL BARRINGTON, corner of Sackville street, Halifax, is general agent for the British Provinces.

P. S. BARNARD, W. G. SKINNER, and PERRY MORSE are my only authorized travelling agents.

Office 15 Hanover Street, Boston.

75 cents per Bottle; 50 cents per paper.

The following are selected from a large number of Editoria notices.

From the Dover, (N. H.) Gazette.

Dr. Richardson's Bitters.—In our columns may be found an advertisement of the Vegetable Bitters, prepared by Dr. S. O. Richardson, of South Reading, Mass. They are, as said to be, undoubtedly composed of a variety of valuable and purely vegetable matter; and from our own experience as well as others, we can speak highly of their renovating and invigorating effects upon the system. We have a good opinion of the Bitters, as they are not a quack nostrum, but discovered, prepared and vended by a regular Physician, a graduate of the College of our own State, and who has said but little by way of puffing them himself, but leaves it to those who try them to judge themselves. For the diseases that many are liable to in the spring and summer, such as Debility, Dyspepsia, Billious and Nervous complaints, &c. we do not hesitate to say that these Bitters will be found a safe, agreeable and effectual restorative. As good health is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, we would early advise those laboring under such diseases, to make trial of Dr. Richardson's Bitters; they can do no harm and may do much good, as we are confident in many cases they have. Vegetables and vegetable medicine are unquestionably the most congenial to the human system.

From the News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

☞ Dr Richardson's Bitters, advertised in another column, are highly spoken of in this vicinity by gentlemen who are not in the habit of drinking bitters (any more than the good girl was of going to meeting,) for the PLEASURE of it. We have no taste for these things ourselves, being quite bitter enough already, without the aid of rue, wormwood or quassia. Nevertheless, if afflicted with the prevalent diseases enumerated in the advertisement, and obliged to become either a 'pill swallower' or a bitter-bibber, we should be inclined to call at Grant's and enquire the way to 'Health and Strength' of Doctor Richardson.

From the Bristol County Democrat, Taunton, Mass.

Richardson's Bitters.—Of the numerous medicines which are advertised in our paper from time to time, we know but little—their virtues must be known only to those who have made use of them. But with Dr. S. O. Richardson's Bitters we are somewhat acquainted. These Bitters we used in our family last summer, for general debility and headache, and much relief was derived from them. Those who may be subject to nervous headaches, will find the Bitters very beneficial—they proved so in the case to which we refer.

From the Barnstable Patriot.

'HEALTH AND STRENGTH!'—To regain or preserve these, is the great desideratum. Nothing that we know of will do it more effectually, this warm weather, than 'Dr. Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters.' Try 'em—the strictest temperance man need not be afraid of the alcohol in them. There is no more of it than is absolutely necessary to preserve the SPIRIT of the ROOTS AND HERBS' of which they are compounded.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the DOCT'S OFFICE, 15 HANOVER St., BOSTON.

J. S. KELLY & CO., and E. MASON, wholesale agents Portland.

AGENTS:—Paris, HENRY HOWE; S. Paris, A. Fuckl; Norway, G. J. Ordway, Harrison, G. & F. Blake; North Bridgton, J. Hazen, Jr.; Denmark, Gibson & Ingalls; Brownfield, D. Tyler; Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell; Lovell, J. Walker; Sweden B. Nevers; Bridgton, C. Parker.—eyfmo52

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL kinds of building materials may be had on demand, or at short notice, such as clear, merchantable and refuse Boards, (thick and thin,)—square timber of various sizes—eve gutters, joist, &c. Clapboards and shingles, all qualities. Lime and Brick. Lathe, Window Sash, Glass, Nails, sheet Lead, Zinc, &c. &c. on application to WM. E GOODNOW, at Norway-Village, or JOHN HOWE, Jr., at Steep Falls.

Norway, April 12, 1842. tf 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

THIS is to give notice that I am Mortgagee of a certain lot of land and the buildings thereon, situated in Brownfield, County of Oxford, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Being the easterly end of Lot No. thirty-two on A Range containing fifty acres—Also, twenty acres adjoining, and for further description reference may be had to a Mortgage given by Nicholas B. and John Dresser of Haverhill, County of Essex, and Commonwealth of Mass. to the subscribers, dated Sept. 30, 1835, and recorded in Oxford Registry, Western District, Book 16, page 553 & 554; and the conditions of said Mortgage having been broken, he claims possession of the above described premises and a foreclosure of said Mortgage according to the Statute in such case made and provided. WILLIAM MOORE.

Brownfield, June 10, 1842. *5

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

POLAND, ME.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!!

CHARLES F. KITTREDGE,

WOULD inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received from Boston a good assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH, or approved credit.

He also has, and intends to keep, on hand all kinds of

LUMBER,

such as Boards, Plank, Shingle and Clapboards.

South Paris, April 11th, 1842. tf 49

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS

FOR SALE, AT THE

OXFORD DEMOCRAT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Millett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty cents in advance ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms; the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for *cash in advance,* and no credit will be given for a longer period than *three months.*

COMMUNICATIONS and LETTERS on business must be *Post-Paid* to insure attention.

Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.